the opinion that a reapportionment will be gotten some time, though not immediately, and after that the Legislature will be fixedly Demo-To that end he seems bending his labors. He has steadily refused all proposi-tions from the Republicans or from his own half-persuaded Democratic membership to have any division of powers and offices with the Republicans. Though he has been a long time Governor be has never had a Legislature with him, and has had to advise the Democratic minority how to keep out of pitfalls and not to accept temporary or partial favors at the expense of their full enjoyment of honors and powers at some time in the future. This man seems to have no Secretary of State in the sense of a manager, as Mr. Tilden had. He has been in the habit of doing almost everything him-elf, such as going to the City Councils of Elmira when there was a big fight on hand, and from the hurly-burly on the floor watching his opportunities and finally beating a coalition there which for a good while lasted between the Greenbackers. rebelling Democrats, and Republicans. While tion was in doubt, he stood at the poils in aira with his hand full of tickets, and it turned out in the sequel that only a few hundred votes would have changed the entire result in the nation. When he found that he was made lish and Mr. Cleveland flesh toward the Gubernatorial campaign of 1885, when the Mugwumps declared against him, he took his banner in his hand and came down to New York city, which was the main point of disputs, and obtained headquarters and turned defeat into victory. They said that it was not etiquette, but he said that it was positics, and that was the best etiquette he knew.

Being a new face, in Albany, though I went there to see Gover'sor Hill inaugurated in 1886, and have not sirce been there. I found some of the boys around the departments quite willing to instruct me, and the first question I saked them was this:

Why was it necessary for Cleveland and Hill to fall out when one had attained the Presidency, to his own surprise, and the other attained the Governor's place, for which he did

From the best information I could get. Mr. Cleveland had looked askant at Mr. Hill because Hill would keep up fair and possibly visiting relations with individuals who had commented on Mr. Cleveland. It seems that Hill was on some commission or other with Mr. Purcell, an editor of Rochester, who had gotten mad with Cleveland. Hill also was a little mearer to Tilden than Cleveland, having assisted Tilden to be nominated for Governor when Mr. Parker of Albany desired that nomination, and the older politicians, like Church, Seymour, and Kornan, were loath to see Tilden climb from among the supernumeraries to the

actual political stage. Had each of these gentlemen. Cleveland and Hill, roamed about as he wished, unobserved by the other, we might have had for some time an appearance of harmony. But these men were rivals in fact, and the certainty that they ere probably directed their management of each other. Hill was nimble and shrewd, and he paid to Mr. Cleveland no end of adulation in his messages, even devoting a part of his first message as Governor to Cieveland's homage. But then he would not hate those whom Cleveland hated, and it perhaps seemed to Cleveland that he was courting those very enemies. Mr. Cleveland put down the Governor's office very reductantly to let Hill succeed him: there was no way to preerapt this office and still to get ready with his inaugural address, the formation of his Cabinet, and the rest.

His fears were well grounded for from the oment he put the Governor's office down Hill has occupied it, and now stands toward the Democracy of the country exactly as Cleveland stood in the summer of 1884, a thrice acquitted victor before the electors of New York. He obtained more than 195,000 plurality in 1882, over 12,000 plurality for Governor in 1885, and nearly 20,000 plurality for Governor in 1888. He therefore had some 11,000 increase, upparently, over Cleveland's first Presidential vote, and an apparent difference in his favor of some 32,000 when Cleveland was beaten in 1888. It would take a very magnanimous man to forget these figures while Mr. Cloveland is still a Presidential quantity for 1892.

Not long ago Governor Hill was asked why. with New York so contentedly in his favor, the West seemed to want to substitute Cleveland for him for the Presidential nomination, after Mr. Cleveland has been twice run for that same great place.

Mr. Hill is reported to have said that he considered it to be due to the officeholders under Cleveland, who generally expected to be put back again if Cleveland should for a second time become President two years hence. He did not believe that the people of the West

shared this prejudice, though the influence of some of those old officeholders might be seen reflected in the press. Mr. Cleveland had not promptly given the places under his control to his party, and a large proportion of the officeholders in Cleveland's only term got in very late, and with llarrison's accession went out very quick. They, therefore, had a good ste and a strong appetite, but had never had a full meal. So commented Governor Hill.

The Cleveland following, especially the Mug wump following, has been much perplexed to look into Mr. Hill's hand during this present period; to know whether he is very ambitious; to see if he will not say something which can be quoted in the interview way, which is often a perverted reflection of a man's talk, and then be nailed down to Mr. Hill and he be indicted upon the said interview. Interviewing is such a ticklish thing that the strengthening of an adjective, the substitution of the definite for the indefinite article, the exchange of one tense for another, and the like, might create an issue which the Governor would have to charge upon his reporter and have a difference with that person; whereas Mr. Hill has a rather good natured feeling for the press, haying had himself in his youth, when he first came to the bar, a strong desire to be a newspaper man. He was so much of a politician. like James G. Blaine, from his boyhood up. that he hardly knew whether a political newspaper would be the thing for his gratification or a place at the bar with political membership

and a hold on the primaries. It seems that after he had taken a very deeided hand in nominating Governor Tilden, the otherwise liked him very well, was resolved to accomplish his destruction. A coalition was made between the anti-Tilden regular Demoerats and the Greenbackers, with the assistance of the Republican Councilmen, to control the city Government of Elmira against Hill as Tilden's friend. Mr. McGuire, a noted man in that quarter of the State, wanted to be Speak er of the Assembly, and Hill gave bim help. After McGuire became Speaker he refused to stomach Mr. Tilden as the Gubernatorial candidate, and it became necessary for Hill and McCuire, who had long been friends, to op-pose each other. Hill went down, as was his wont to the primaries and the delegate meetings and boat McGuire. McGuire then desired to come to one of the State conventions as saw, and Mr. Tilden asked Hill if he in the control of defeating the stay at home. The fight was sand-down one, and Hill won and Mchand of the stay at home. After that these had to stay at home, after that these her tried causes in court against each never speaking as friends, and the sweet kept on class and needles lest might be an outbreak, for both were might be an outbreak, for both were tried and sown at each other and exchange knocks, and yet finally McGuire came till's camp and ended by heing his friend, mill's camp and ended by heing his friend, his camp and ended by heing his friend, his camp and ended by heing his friend, his camp and ended by heing his friend to that which Hill partly controlled, and the thing has got to be done in Tout and the course of the course delegate, and Mr. Tilden asked Hill if he would not assume the job of defeat-ing McGuire's aspirations. The fight was an up-and-down one, and Hill won and Me-Guire had to stay at home. After that these two men tried causes in court against each other, never speaking as friends, and the Judges were kept on pins and needles lest there might be an outbreak, for both were spunky and both had an Irish ingledient. They would scowl at each other and exchange hard knocks, and yet finally McGuire came into Hill's camp and ended by being his friend. as in his youth. At that time the McGuire and rebel element in Elmira started an opposition paper to that which Hill partly controlled, and they got a Mr. Gregory, who is now editor of the Judge in New York, to edit this paper and

whack at Hill all the time as a Tildenite. a reformer, a holier-than-thou man. The editor

the editor removed, Hill, as Governor of the State, mot him, and he generally refers to him ow as Ike Gregory, adding, " and Ike knew how to make his points. I tell you."

Herein lies a most perceptible difference between Cleveland and Hill. Mr. Cleveland assumes that personality and criticism are meant to be an insult; Hill regards these perconslities as next to inevitable in political onposition, and, therefore, condones even the dislocation of his dignified ribs, provided the man hustler remains Ike Gregory, spoken of almost While at Albany I was introduced to Mr. Herrick, the corporation counsel of that city. who is also the Democratic boss of Albany, He is a striking looking man of a pale complexion, with dark, resinous eyes full of moral courage, prematurely whitened bair, and a good, natural, grave address which has been made harsh perhaps by the nature of his voca-He is iame, having a raised beel upon his boot, but he looks like a thinking person and bears the name of an old English poet. Herrick and his business has been to keep the Irish subordinates in the Democratic party at Albany. He reminds one, not in appearance but in method, of old Matthew Brennan, an Important ward boss of New York city against Fernando Wood and others in the days of Mozart and Tammany. The Albany people rather take a pride in Herrick for his spunkiness, and they say that his rule is square, but that there is only one will in Albany where he rules. He has made the son of Daniel Manning the Mayor of the city.

The Cleveland people forget, however, that this love of apunkings which assists Mr. Herrick at home is also a great help to Mr. Hill. "If it was not for Herrick's fron rule here." said one of the principal Republicans of Albany to me. "this municipality, the only one in the State of New York which is for Cleveland as against Hill, might be added to the Hill column: for every day Hill is rising in the publie curiosity from his own spunkiness, which is just as decided as that of Herrick. He does not get mad like the other. The thoroughness of his organization is such as has not been known in this State for a long while."

"How is it possible," I asked, "for the State of New York to be taken to the National Convention against Hill if what you say is true. that only Albany is held against him?"

"Why, the State cannot be put up against Hill. Nothing that we can see will prevent his having the whole New York delegation solid or next to solid, for the Presidency. That is why they want to get him out of the way and allow him to go to the Senate, as if he was good enough for the Senate, but not good enough for the Presidency. Can you indicate any moral distinction ?" It is not necessary for an observer to take

sides in this Hill and Cleveland contest, and indeed he will have much more satisfaction if he keeps out of it altogether and looks upon it as at some foreign war or heavy-weight prize fight, keeping his money back from betting were to become rivals in time before the public and preserving his smile and his admiration only for the encounter. The competition has undoubtedly greatly affected the natures of both the principals. But for Hill, Cleveland probably considers himself as certain of the Presidential nomination. Mr. Hill could be Governor of the State again by acclamation. or Senator of the United States unanimously if he would step one step down and reserve the top step for Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Hill is not supposed to be a man of much means, if any means. It is the popular idea that he has spent about all he possesses of ready money or available assets in his own almost unassisted campaigns. On the other hand, Mr. Cleveland is quite well to do. having made and saved fully half his Presidential salary. His real estate in Washington city is supposed to have gained him \$100,000. much need of money; he has only one brother. who lives in the remote State of Missouri, has no sisters, and both his father and mother died in the year 1882. He does not drink at all. does not smoke, and looks the picture of almost devil-may-care health and clear skin. Flesh does not worry him. He has a good thick neck, suggestive of his carpenter forefather, who may at one time have carried the hod on the ladder, for both Cleveland and Hill have an Irish strain in them. The antiquity of either family is very respectable for this country, but in Hill's case the autecedents are more obscure. It is doubtful if he clearly knows when his father's family arrived in this country, though they were of an Irish stock. Mr. Cleveland, I think, also has the strain of kin of the Evening Post. The probabilit. ties are that Hill's people came with the Connecticut migration to New York or Pennsylvania, and his father and mother lived some time in Bradford county, of which Towarda is the county seat. Thence they came on to New York State, and Hill's father was trustee of the village of Havana, the foreman of the village, and built several houses there, his bandiwork being also seen in the Academy. He is said to have had a more Irish appearance than the Governor, who at times also shows his Irish extraction, especially in his nose and somewhat in his walk. The rest of Hill, however, leaving out the neck, which is solid, the jaw, which is decided, and the nose, which is flattish, is of clear Puritan type; the bald head rises right up and has room enough for plenty of brains. His eye is of a light gray, and the darkness of it is concentrated toward the centre. He has a voice which in its light tones is almost feminine, and yet from babit he brings it down into his jaw and throat, and it becomes round and heavy. His conversational tones are careless and agreeable, but the man habituated to laying down the law at times to disobedient fol-

lowers is felt when he emphasizes his words. Mr. Hill has kept his mere personality and the cultivation of a formal manner from obtruding upon his political career. There is nothing sour about him. When the war closed in 1865 he was only 22 years old, while Claveland was old enough in that war to be drafted. Elmira was the prison pen of the Confederates, and a good deal of asperity existed there across party lines. So Hill made up his mind to fight republicanism wherever he saw it. while Mr. Cleveland in Buffalo, who was also a very stiff party man and never would vote for a Republican, picked up a good deal of admiration for the Republican party, which Hill has never old political influence about Elmira, which felt. Hill has regarded the Republicans in general as illiberal people. He has fought them upon their commissions for cities, upon the prohibition and high license questions. and bas even modified, for pury necessities. his not severe views upon low tariff. Coming somewhat from the laboring class he has

been compelled to adopt some of the laboring men's notions. On the other hand, he claims that his warfare against the Republicans is candid, open, and honorable warfare, and that as long as men face each other as organized political cames they must needs be hostile, but should be chivatrie. He has used the word chivatry in the presence of other people concerning party

opposition. Governor against the Sheriff of Madison coun-

Irishman take possession thereof, and he said flercoly:

"This paper is an insult to me. Here again you are assuming that you know my mind and that I am going to make a party matter of this assize. Now, I tell you what I am going to do: I this Sheriff is removed, make up your minds that as he is a Republican, and was elected by his fellow ettizens as a Republican. I shall take a Republican to fill the place if I remove him?"

They said that this would be terrible, and drouped untimely the remark that the person they wished to be appointed was the very man who had make the charges against the Sheriff, and he was a Democrat.

"No, you don't." said Mr. Hill. "Good politics, good principle, and good sense all ordain that this man's successor, it le is removed; shall belong to the majority element which elected him."

The Sheriff was removed; Hill appointed a

shall belong to the majority element which elected him."

The Sheriff was removed; Hill appointed a respectable lieuubilean in his place.

Instead of the Democrate lesing the county next time, as they expected, they carried it triumphantly. The Republicans observed that the Governor's course had been right. The management of the Sheriff's olice under the new appointee did not give absolute satisfaction. Indeed, there might have been some friction between the removed Sheriff and his Republican successor. The next time the Democrate elected for Sheriff the very man who had preferred the charges, and by a good, lair majority. So the Democrate of Madison county began to think that Hill was a wise politician, and the Republicans have nothing to complain of.

Speaking of this matter not long ago. Governor Hill said: "I believe in chivalric partisanship. You can do all that is right, and do it with all your might, to elect your ticket; but, when the isospie have decided, to them in the majority should be given perfectly fair treatment by the chief magistrate."

rour might, to cleet your ticket; but, when the people have decided, to them in the majority should be given perfectly fair treatment by the chief might provided that the late Mayor's contest in New York city, when he supported Scott, the fusion candidate, against Grant, the Democratic candidate, The following is about the war the Governor is reported to have spoken upon this subject:

There was a rapid transit scheme in the city of New York which was brought to the State Lagislature and many the Mayor of acity and the Cornoration thereof their rightful prerogatives, and that he would sign no bill for rapid transit, however much it might be desired by the people of New York, without having the Mayor name the Commissioners. Mr. Platt suppositiously controlled the Legislature, with Hamilton Fish, Jr., at their head, broke away and sustained the idea that the city should control its own franchises. Every attempt was made without havened to the Governor he may from them out of the party, and to make an issue of them. In one of the original bills the Commissioners were named, and among these names was that of Mr. Farchill, When the bill came to the Governor he put his foot upon it. With the Republican mijority it was impossible to but that sort of bill through. Certain Democrats were in favor of a bill being passed. It was finally conceded that Governor Hill himself and the first head of the Legislature. They went over to the Governor and said that they had voted for the bill because now he would have the power. "Fabrus, pahaw?" said Hill. "Don't you be cheated in that way. I do not want this power by the abandonment of my principles, nor do you. This is the business of the city of New York, and the Mayor of that city should have the making of these Commissioners. It has been their habit in the past to tear the Democracy to pleces here by giving them a part of the spoke, and now they have all the spoke offered them. You must concide nothing! We are not lighting to get a part of the mammon of unrighteousness. The mom

or ed that we only wanted the commission."

And after the position of Governor Hill on that question," observed one of his friends, and he was not far away, "what do you think of Mr. Fairchild who lost his Commissionerof ar. ratrenta, who lost his Commissioner-ship by the Governor not signing that bill, coming out in opposition to Mr. Grant for Mayor and in favor of Mr. Scott? Suppose Governor Hill had taken a step like that after he had been crossed in a great big office of that nature."

The Governor remarked: "Had Mr. Scott

Governor Hill had taken a step like that after he had been crossed in a great big office of that nature?

The Governor remarked: "Had Mr. Scott been elected Mayor of New York, I should have demanted for him the appointment of these Commissioners. I am down on the whole practice of taking away from our cities newers due to their magistrate and concerting them upon Boards created by the State Legislatures."

The Governor's friends in a quiet way regard his treatment of the prohibition and high idense questions as having squelched them forever. Mr. Hill remarks upon the liquor question, but that he has not been addinker himself, that he has always been disposed toward liberality upon a matter of personal habit and choice. The lites form the temperance agitation in the Legislature took was that of providition. Subsequently the High License law was adopted, the lowest license being fixed at \$1000. He stepred upon both these propositions. He gave his reasons in one message, and they amended the bill so as to meet those reasons; and then he vetced it upon another reason. Mr. Miller chose to go before the people on this single issue, and therefore, says Governor Hill. While I had a very bard light to be elected in 1885. I had a very casy fight in 1888. In the former year the disappointment of the Democracy at the award of the Federal patronage to them had caused the reaction. Our teople suiked in their camps. A good many of them probably thought that the way to de was to stay at home. The whole Mugwump press jumped into me; not only the Asor Fork Tenes, but the New York Herald as well. Tray, Blanche, and Sweetheart, they all barked at me. I saw that it was necessary to take some chances. The Democracy winted to know that it was leal Democracy winted to the process. all barked at me. I saw that it was necessary to take some chances. The Democracy wanted to know that it was leaf Democracy this time. Selecting, therefore, the city of Brooklyn, the chief capital of the Mugwump element. I went to a dinner, and used the phrase which has since become celebrated. I am a Democrat. That was what people wanted to know; that if the party men came to the polis it would be a Democratic victory."

Mr. Hill believes that the temperance or high license or prohibition question in this State has gone out of existence, that it is no longer an issue, and that the liepublicans dare not make it so. The condign defeat of Miller running almost alone on that issue, with all the Mugwump support, has been followed by the passage of another act by the Legislature, which they have it in their power to present to the people. But the Republicans seem to be arrial to make the necessary logislation to provide the expense of such an election. The Governor thinks that the bill they have for hassed is the best bill they have yet passed, and thinks it strange that they have run away from it. Nevertheless, it will require about \$600,000 to pay the expenses of a State election to settle this law. In short Mr. Hill thinks, and that is

Nevertheless, it will require about \$600,000 to pay the expenses of a State election to settle this inw. In short, Mr. Hill thinks, and that is the opinion of his friends, that he has laid prohibition out in New York more fluidy than it was laid out by Horatio Seymour more than a third of a century agu.

As to the civil service reform issue, his view is that he originally took it by the hand and sucke well of it. This concession obtained for him no courteey among the mugwumps. They insisted that he was opposed to the bill, that he was the arch enemy of the civil service reform. In spite of what he had to say. Consequently he has never referred to the matter since, and probably never will refer to it. If it was necessary for the success of this reform to destroy some innocent individual at the outset. he is of the view that he is not going to be driven by curses to recommend what he had

was necessary for the success of this colors to destroy some innocent individual at the outset, he is of the view that he is not going to be driven by curses to recommend what he had once recommended in vair.

He says, myreover, that in the State of New York, which is the only place where he has official supervision, the Civil Service law is of no quantity. There are only about two hundred State officials who could come within its provisions, and to seem twenty thousand dollars upon a commission to examine these would be wasteful political economy. In New York State it is no issue at all.

Nor does Governor Hill believe in the consecrating blanket and sermonizing way of uttering public information to the people. He has very little regard for the hyperitical in political life you want to exercise the duties committed to you as a citizen first of all to go to the primaries to been your party organization up. to make the covernment of the people by the people, and not to solemnize this normal exercise of the franchi e nicrogative by assuring the public that your conscience has been deeply moved

tion up. to make the powermment of the people by the people, and not to solemize this normal exercise of the franchile prerogative by assuring the public that your conscience has been decely moved on this or that act, that you have taken it into your solemn consideration, that your hand is upon your solemn consideration, that your hand is upon your solemn consideration, that your plain fellow man in the primaries, are a great deal better than extensive professions. His addresses do not mix is iglon in with your clain fellow man in the primaries, are a great deal better than extensive professions. His addresses do not mix is iglon in with yots gatting. He is not much ela poet and once referring to his having wooded his method's flowers in her flower beds as a hard task said that if he had loved dowers more berhaps it would not have been so trying.

Instead of cultivating the flowers of flectoric. Mr. Hill has given the most caroful supervision to the language of the laws which are passed some time ago which he required to be sent back three times in order that it should get upon the statute books in plain, usmistakable legal words and meaning. Instead of becoming augry at this matter, the persons who had overlooked the passage of the bill went home expressing the greatest surprise that this politician, as he had been called, was so much of a Justinian.

Hill recards the law as his natural profession, and would have adhered to it but for the best of his mind from childhood up for polities. It appears that he got this bias from his father, the carpenter. Caleb Hill, who used to stand at the polis in the town of Havana with his hand full of tickets, in rain or shine. The son saw his father there, and always identified that task with the freeman's highest duty. So when he got down to Emira and found himself a voter he went to the polis, and having been a voter now twentr-six years he has learned the lesson well. He sees that twe polar gate the place to carry an election, but down on the curbstone, within legal dista

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS

TER REAPPORTIONMENT BILL TO BE BASED ON PORTER'S CENSUS.

Action Not to Be Delayed by the Dispute Over the Accuracy of the Count in New York and Brooklyn-A Colored Clerk in the Recorder's Office Marries a White Girl-Another Silver Bill Int oduced. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-The House Committee

on the Consus this morning discussed informally and without action the Reapportion-Friday to Brooklyn on the demand for a recount of that city, and it was also decided that the question of the accuracy of the count of New York city and similar questions with respect to Brooklyn and any other cities should not delay action upon the Reapportionment bill. This decision was proposed by Mr. Adams of Illinois, and received the support of all the members of the committee, except Messrs. Blount and Holman, who expressed the opinion that a determination of the accuracy of the count in New York and Brooklyn was essential to a proper consideration of the reapportion ment question. The discussion then turned upon the number of members that should compose the House, and showed a sentiment compose the House, and showed a sentiment favorable to 356, the number originally suggested by Mr. Frank. The talk in committee did not turn upon party lines, as had been expected, and as a whole the Democratic members are satisfied that 356 is, perhaps, as fair a number as any which could be proposed, provided that New York has proper consideration. Mr. Holman's idea was that the House was large enough at present, but he ecognized the fact that there was strong opposition to lowering the prestige of any State by reducing its representation. On the other hand, Mr. Tillman of South Carolina thought the House not large enough, and announced his intention to vote for the largest number any one proposed.

The ten given from 5 to 7 this evening by the Misses Pation of California to introduce into society their younger sister, Miss Edith, was society their younger sister. Miss Edith, was the occasion of the first appearance of Mrs. Henry M. Stanley and her mother. Mrs. Tennant, in the resident social circles of the capital. Since the death of Mrs. Patton, some two years ago, the Misses Patton have been living a secluded life at their handsome home on Massachusetts avenue, overlooking Rock Crook, and to-night's event marks their return to social life. The Misses Patton, assisted by their chaperon, Miss Mason, welcomed their guests in the beautiful white oak drawing room. The pretty young debutante won universal admiration in her simple gown of white mouseline de sole as she stood to welcome her friends. In the dining room Miss Pauncefote, daughter of the Eritish Minister, presided at the ten table. Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, Miss Sibyl Pauncefote, and Count Sala of France were among those peacet. Mrs. Stanley and her mother, accompanied by their travelling companion. Mr. Jephson, left their hotel apartments to-day to remain until Monday as the guests of Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote at the British embassy. The wife of the British minister are old and warm personal friends.

dentally, in a speech he was delivering in the Senate: "Fred Douglass has led to the altar one of the brides of the North, and has given her great distinction in society as well as in the Government by reflecting upon her the honor of his name and repulation for greatness in scholarship and otherwise. Others desire to do the same thing. They have more or less success: I do not know how that will turn out to be." The sarcasm of the celebrated Alabamian was not lost on Senator Blair, who sprang to his feet in defence of Mr. Douglass. But neither of the Senators knew at that time that the example set by Mr. Douglass was being followed in the office where he was chief when he taught the race the possibilities of legitimate amalgamation. When Mr. Douglass was married he was the Re-order of Deeds for the District of Columbia, and he married one of his cierks. It has just leaked out that Henry Johnson, a colored clerk in the Recorder's office, which is now presided over by ex-Senator Blanche K. Bruce, led to the aliar a few days ago Miss Ratherine E. Jesunofsky of Anacostia. D. C. a clerk in the same office, and as a consequence colored society in Washington is agitated, as it has never been since the marriage of Frederick Pouglass. Mr. Johnson was first decay under Recorder James M. Trotter, who was appointed to that bia e by President Cleveland, but was reduced to a clerkship by Mr. irruce when he to be charge of the office. His bride is said to be very beautiful and well educated. She was born in Poinand, but was brought to this country when quite young by her parents with whom she lived until her marriage. Henry Johnson is almost white and is a man of some wealth. dentally, in a speech he was delivering in the Senate: "Fred Douglass has led to the altar

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Saver Committee was held here at non-to-day, Gen. A. J. Warner of Ohio and Charles G. Newlands of Novada were appointed a committee to draft revolutions and an address to be presented to Congress urging the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The committee was instructed to report at a meeting to be held to-morrow.

senator Farwell to-day introduced a bill to amend section I of the present silver law so as to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to pur-chase all the silver bullion that may be offered at the market price thereof, not exceeding one dellar for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for it United States Treasury notes. to-day introduced a bill to

Representative Abnor Taylor of Illinois to-day introduced in the House an amendment to the present tariff act, proposing to fix the duty on tin plate at one cent per pound, with a duty of 45 per cent, ad valorem on manufactures of tin, instead of the existing rates of 22-10 cents per pound for plate and 55 per cent, for manufactures. In addition the nmendment proposes to maintain on the free list tin ores and pigs, on which the present tariff law imp see a duty of 4 cents per pound after July 1, 1893.

The House contingent of the joint commit-

The House contingent of the joint committee on immigration have agreed upon a bill to regulate immigration. The bill to be reported is substantially that introduced a week ago by Mr. Owen, and horetofore published. Polygamous persons are added to the list of classes defined in Mr. Owen's bill as not entitled to be admitted into the United States. The tax on allens, which was fixed at 50 cents, was increased by the committee to \$1.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10,-In the Senate to-day the House bill to authorize the payment of drawback or rebate on tobacco (to correct an omission in the Tariff bill) was taken up and

The Senate then, at 1:15, resumed consideration of the Elections bill, and Mr. George (Dem., Mass.), addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill. The first part of his speech was directed at the constitutionality of the measure and included an historical review of the ratification of the Constitution by the thirteen original States, several of them (Massa chusetts particularly) having on that occasion in amoudments which they recommended. specially set the seal of their condemnation or the exercise by the Federal Government of the powers claimed in the pending bill. Mr. George occupied just four hours in the delivery of his speech, all of which he read from manuscript. The floor was then taken by Mr. Wilson (Rep.,

Speech, all of which he read from manuscript, The floor was then taken by Mr. Wilson (Rep., lows).

Mr. Hoar (Rep., Mass.), referring to the notice which he had given yesterday of a motion for a night session to continue the debate, said that on consultation with several Senators he would not make that motion now.

Mr. Allison (Rep., lows) renewed the suggestion (made by him some days ago) for a reprint of the Elections bill, with the House provisions and the Senate provisions in parallel columns. The suggestion gave rise to a discussion as to what the Senate bill really was, there having been already two varying editions of it printed. Finally the order was made and the Senate adjoined.

In the itouse, Mr. Parrett of Indiana asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a Senate bill for the erection of a monument to Robert Date Owen in the grounds of the Smithsonian Institute. Air. Rigore of Texas objected.

On motion of Mr. Crain of Texas a bill was passed authorizing the Corpus Christi and Padre Island Harbor Company to construct a harbor of the shore of Padre Island, on the coast of Texas.

THE POSITIVE CURE.

HALIPAX, Dec. 10 .- Marshall F. Gillow, aline . C. Stewart, who was wanted by the Boston police for forgery and other crimes, committed suicide at Hubbard's Cove. N. S., on Monday, and his wife also took her life at the same

FOUND ON THE DISSECTING TABLE. The Central Park Suicide Identified as

Maximilian Laski, a Bookkeeper. The body of the young man who committed suicide in Central Park last Monday night by shooting himself in the head was identified yesterday morning as that of Maximilian J. Laski. On Tuesday night a young woman who called at the Morgue recognized the body. but refused to tell her name or that of the dead man. It was learned yesterday that Laski had been a bookkeeper for Simon Ascher, manufacturer of knit and worsted goods at 91 Greene street, and that the young woman who first seconfized the body was a fellow worker there.

Laski had been working very hard and had
complained of not feeling well. Mr. Ascher advised him to take a vacation, and be had not been at his office for ten days. The first sus-

been at his office for ten days. The first suspicion that Mr. Ascher had that the suicide might possibly be Laski was on Tuesday evening when he read in the Evenino Sun that the initials. M. J. L." were stamped upon the lining of the hat found by the body.

William Lesser of 313 West Fifty-fifth street and Jacob Finkelstone of 343 East Fifty-second street went to the Morgue yesterday morning to claim the body. Mr. Lesser is a cousin of Mr. Ascher, and had frequently met his book-keeper, Laski. They found that the body had been taken to the dissecting room of the University Medical School, just scross the street, where a jost-moriem examination was about to be made by Dr. Byron before a class of students. Mr. Lesser claimed the body, and it was taken back to the Morgue, and later in the day removed by Mr. Finkelstone to an undertaker's.

Mr. Finkelstone is sexton of a Hobrew Charl.

the day removed by Mr. Finkelstone to an undertaker's.

Mr. Finkelstone is sexton of a Hebrew Charitable Society at 178 Second avenue, and has taken charge of the body at Mr. Ascher's orders. The burial services will take place from the undertaker's to-merrow morning at 10 octock, and the interment will be in Washington temetary, near Gravesend.

Laski was a German Jew and had been in this country about ten years. His mother is still living in Germany. He was 31 years of age.

THE ARTLESS POLICEMAN ON TRIAL Ingenuous Replies to the Charges Made by Inspectors and Captains.

Michael J. Sullivan of the Leonard street yesterday for intoxication. Sergeant Saul said that Sullivan left his post on Nov. 29, and came to the station house so drunk as to be unfit for duty. Sullivan said he had been subject to hemorrhages and took an overdose medicine, which made him sleepy. His physician testified in his behalf.
Patrolman Ambrose H. Cole of the Charles

street squad was charged by Capt. Copeland street squad was charged by Capt. Coreland with having been under the influence of liquor and unft for duty on Nov. 30. Cole said he was only excited.

Policeman Sharkey of the East Sixty-seventh street station was charged with firing two shots at Fritz Rettick on Sept. 7. Sharkey saw Rettick running through Avenue A and called on him to stop. Rettick didn't stop, but Sharkey caught him and they fell over each other. Rettick stabbed the officer in the left hip, and started to run again. Then Sharkey fired two shots after him. Sharkey faid he fired the shots because he thought he was badly hurt.

Inspector Williams charged Henry Warner of the Twenty-first precinct with leaving his post in Thir i avenue on the night of Nov. 26 and going into Jacobe's Theatre. The Inspector formance. The officer said that the special officer at the theatre had called him in to quell a disturbance.

officer at the theatre had called him in to quell a disturbance.

Capt. Cortright of the Thirty-second precinct charged l'atrolman Mongoni with patroling his post improperly, on Nov. 28. "Mr. Commissioner." said Mongoni. "my post was on Kingsbridge road, from 162d street to 205th street. a distance of forty-four blocks."

That's a pretty long post for a man on foot," remarked Mr. Voorhis.

Patrolmen Powers. Deunerlein, and Reinhardt, Morrisania sayuad, were charged by Capt. Brooks with playing cards in their sleeping room. They denied the charge, but admitted having cards in their sleeping room. They denied the charge, but admitted having cards in their hands. They said they had found the cards, and were only looking at them.

MRS. HAIGHT'S DEATH.

She to Found With Her Skull Fractured Be-

Mrs. Mary Randall Haight jumped or fell from the window of the second floor of her residence at 220 Hooper street. Brooklyn, late on Tuesday night, and died about two hours later of her injuries. For three weeks she had been suffering with erysipelas, and at times she was delirious and difficult to manage. By the orders of the attending physicians she was watched night and day. Miss Martha Height sat up with her mother on Tuesday night. Shortly before midnight Mrs. Haight awoke from a sound sleep, apparently free from pain, and asked for a drink of water. The young woman went to an adjoining apartment to get some from the filter, and returned with a glassful. She found the bed empty. Seeing the window open, the truth flashed upon her, and she ran out in the street to lind her mother lying crushed and bleeding in the small front court yard.

lying crushed and bleeding in the small front court yard.

Three physicians were called, but Mrs. Haight was beyond aid. Her skull was fractured, and she did not again recover consciousness. It is not, and never will be, known whether she purposely jumped to her death while temporarily insane or whether she merely opened the window to cool her fevered head and fell accidentally.

Mrs. Haight was the wife of E. T. Haight, a builder and contractor well known in Williamsburgh. She was 42 years old, and she leaves five daughters, the youngest an infant of eight months, and one son. It is probable that the funeral services will be held this evening under direction of the Rev. Henry A. Powell, of whose church, the Lee Avenue Congregational, Mrs. Haight was a member.

ECONOMY, NOT EXTURTION.

Aims of the New Railroad Association, as Set Forth by Its Promoters. Several of the officials of the Western railroads who will take part in the conference at J. Pierpont Morgan's house next Monday are now in this city. A resolution will be submitted to the conference providing for the formation of an association of the Presidents of the ronds interested, to be known as the Western Railway Association." The princi-

"Western Railway Association." The principal purposes of this association, as explained by leaders in the movement, will be:
First, the establishment and maintenance of public, reasonable, uniform, and stable rates which shall be fair to the business public and yet leave a margin of net earnings to the railroads; second to secure to each railroads the association the due proportion of business to which it is naturally entitled; third, to prevent unnecessary and expensive diversions of tradic; fourth, to introduce new economics and improved methods in the gathering, handling, transporting, interchanging, distributing, and delivering of the freight and passenger trailled the several lines so as to recure increased conveniences and advantages to the shipping and travelling public, and, at the same time, reasonable compensation to the companies. The aim will be to accomplish these results chiefly by the introduction of economies in doing business and not by increasing the rates.

All the railro de west of Chicago, the Presidents of which have been invited to attend the conference, have signified their acceptance of the invitation with the single exception of the Chicago and Alion road, which has declined to take part. ---

The Threat of Mude Didn't Sears Mr.

Michael Mealo, an Italian burber of 529 West street, was tried yesterday. In the General Sessions, upon an indictment charging him with assaulting John Pendy, a produce dealer, been accustomed to getting shaved in Mealo's shop. On Aug. 29 he was about to hang up his hat, preparatory to getting shaved, when Mealo, without a word, kicked him, and cut a gash in his forehead. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital, where he was treated for

Vincent's Hospital, where he was treated for nine days. Two weeks ago Mealo met him, and when he refused to withdraw the prosecution Mealosaid:

"If you swear against me, and I go to prison, I'll fix you when I come out. I or my countrymen will serve you as my countrymen served Chief of Police Hennessey, in New Orleans."

For the defence, Mealo's counsel said that Peudy had entered Mealo's shop intoxicated, and had insuited a Miss Downey, who was waiting to walk home with Mealo. Mealo attempted to nut Fendy out, whereupon Pendy struck Mealo, and tried to cut him with a razor, In self-defence Mealo used his own razor.

The jury convicted Mealo, and Judge Fitsgerald remanded him to await sentence. Elys Cream Balm for



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures babitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N. Y.

MRS, SOMMER AND MR. MOHR. His Suit Against Her Revenis Their For-

Charles Mohr was the plaintiff yesterday in Justice Engie's court in Brooklyn against fact only the representatives of Mrs. Berthe sommer, by whom he had been engaged to assist in a grocery in Wythe avenue. The suit was for \$215, which Mohr said was due him for wages.
William Sommer, a provision dealer doing

an extensive business in Grand street, was an interested spectator. The real defendant was his wife, but the couple have not lived together for several months. Mrs. Sommer having deserted her home to share the fortunes of the man who had now sued her. Mr. Sommer taken. The story as teld by hun is as follows:

Mrs. Sommer, who is an attractive looking bruneite, lived with her husband in comfortably furnished apartments over the store. She is a clever business woman, and while Mr. Sommer was out attending to the wholesale department she would assist in the management of the store. Charles Mohr, a marrier man, was employed as clerk. One evening Mr. Sommer returned home unexpectedly and found the store unoccupied and his clerk and wife on confidential terms in the back sitting room, Mohr was discharged on the spot. After a long and bitter nuarrel Mr. Sommer decided that his wife should return to Germany to remain with her mother for a year. A passage was engaged on a steamer and the trunks were packed in readiness for her departure.

On the evening preceding the sailing of the ship Mrs. Sommer went out ostensibly to say good-by to some of her acquaintaness. Sommer followed her, and saw her meet his discharged clerk. The police scoped the row between the mon, and Mrs. Sommer, saying that she preferred Mohr to her husband, walked off with him.

Mohr and Mrs. Sommer came to this city and rented a grocery. Mohr was ariested accused by Sommer, the latter was promptly arraigned and fined for the assault. The larceny case was settled out of court.

The New York store did not prosper, and Mrs. Sommer, whose inclinations were again tending toward her husband, discharged him. Mohr brought sore inclinations were again tending toward her husband, discharged him. Mohr brought sore inclinations were again tending toward her husband, discharged him. Mohr brought suit and levied an attachment on the stock and fixtures. When the case was tried Mr. Sommer be abarded on the sacarin tending toward her husband, discharged him. his wife, but the couple have not lived to gether for several months. Mrs. Sommer hav-

Mobr brought suit and levied an attachment on the stock and fixtures. When the case was tried Mr. Sommer hal the satisfaction of hearing his wife describe the man for whom she had descrited him as a "lazy, good for nothing liar." The case was dismissed, as the Hasselers proved that the plaintif had been engaged by the week and had received his wages as they become due. they became due.

Mrs. Trantmon's Body to Be Burned. The pody of Mrs. Theresa Trautman, who died last Friday at her home in Morrisania, will be cremated at the Fresh Pond. L. L. crematory this afternoon. Mrs. Trautman was 74 years old, and was the wife of Louis Trautman, a retired builder and contractor. She was greatly interested in cremation, and several years ago made a compact with her husshould be burned. The funeral services will

should be burned. The funeral services will be conducted by Prof. Felix Adler at 1 o'clock to-day, at the residence of Raibn Trautman. 27 Beekman place. Mrs. Trautman was connected with no religious organization. She was born in Coblenz, Germany, July 14, 1817. She was married in the old country, and forty-five years ago came to this country with her husband. Several years ago Mr. Trautman, having acquired a fortune, retired from active business and purchased a home in Morrisania. Mrs. Trautman gave much of her time to benevolent works. Her most prominent work has been in connection with the German hospital at Park avenue and Seventy-seventh street of which she was one of the founders. About a month ago she had a paralytic stroke. Last Thursday she had another attack, from which she did not raily.

Did Comstock or Justice Smith Give It

Nine prisoners, the result of Comstock's latest raid, were brought up in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Charges of maintaining a gambling house at 3 Barelay street were made against Francis Levison of Montclair, N. J., Patrick Gallagher of the Sinclair House, and the colored steward of the place, ficury Jones Doe of 174 Third avenue, and charges of assisting them were made against Sidney B, Cline, Frank M, Flynn, John Kenny, Walter James, Thomas Haran, and Patrick Smith. Comstock declared that some one must have warned the people in charge of the place, as he found the lights out when he arrive i. Justice Smith said that nobedy but himself and Comstock was present when he signed the warrants. The examination was set down for Friday. made against Francis Levison of Montelair,

A Badge Doesn't Make a Detective.

Policeman Schooll saw an excited young man running up First avenue, near Fourteentl street, on Tuesday evening. In his hand he carried a clasp knife, with a blade about four inches long. When the officer seized him he inches long. When the officer relized him he flashed a the basige on the peliceman, and remarked that he was an officer, too. The basige bere the inscription "Granuan & Co.'s Detective liureau, Cincinnati, Ohio." Yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court he explained that his name was Solomon Marks of 240 East 123d street, and that he carried the knife to cut string. He had been attacked on First avenue, and when arrested was chasing his assailants. The detective badge and the card of credentials he carried had cost him \$5, but he had not yet been called upon to perform active detective work. He was field under \$1,000 bend for the General Sessions.

Heavy Rogistered Mulis.

There were despatched from the New York Post Office on Wednesday to foreign desinations 19,517 registered letters and packages, of which 18,702 were sent to Great Britain and Ireland by the steamships Teutonic all and Ireland by the steamships Teutonic and City of New York, the Teutonic carrying 12.175; 5.044 to Germany and countries beyond by the steamship Saale, and the remainder to Havanz, México, South America, &c. The approach of the holiday season is always accompanied by a large increase in the registered matter designated and received, but these figures represent the greatest volume of such matter forwarded to foreign destinations on one day from this city.

A wide choice at low prices can be made in furniture at Geo. C. Flint Co.'s. 14th st. near 6th av.

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R.

MISSING PROF. BANCKOFT. It is Believed that He Perished in the Cold on Monday Night.

Providence, Dec. 10.—The configured absence of Prof. Bancrott of Brown University.

bas created a stir in the coilege and social circles, where he was so widely known. A search of the woods and fields in the suburbs between this city and Cranston is being made. in the belief that the missing man will be found frozen to death. As a result of the general alarm sent out this morning, people are reporting to the Chief of Police where they last saw Prof. Bancroft. A policeman has sent word that Prof. Bancroft was on a Cranston horse car on Monday afternson, and was heard to say that he intended to no out to Cranston, walk himself tired, and then return home to sleep. At about the time this report came in, a lady who is well acquaintanced with the p offessor telephoned to the City Hall that on Monfessor telephoned to the City Hall that on Mon-day afternoon she saw him wiking down Broad street at a rand gait. This arrect on would take him through Hawood to bou h Providence and thence to Cran ion. It have at over the routes suggested he wild bing up in the woods and could easily have be one lost and benumbed and have dead without any one seeing plim after he energy of the woods. There are several large nond-in-test vicinity, as well as a swift, rand he grace, and there are fears that, if suffering it min in that abstration, but it is supposed he was, he was dered into one of these pones and was drowned.

aberration and is supposed by war a way derest into one of these points and was drowned.

Prof. Bancroft deposited his quarter's salary in the bank not long area and subsequently drew out \$50. The most of this money he probably had as his person. He was nicely attired, and one a silk hit. The general belof is that evante claway and expired during the cell weather of Monday and expired during the cell weather of Monday and not not proved in the freezes was seen in Bristol on Monday at the Greekes as seen in Bristol on Monday at the one and a control of the cell of

Five Clergymen on Trial for Heresy. Pirrishungh, Dec. 10,-The total of the five oformed Fre-byterian ministers the liev. Messrs, O. B. Milligan of Physburgh, E. M. Milligan of Parnassus, H.W. Temple of Brockland, W. H. Samson of McKees, art, and H. W. Reed of Youngstown, by the Pittsburgh Presbytery for heresy, attracted a large er, wil at Wilkinsburg, Pa., to-day. The young men at principles in which it was declared that tor-Christ should be received in church m mber-

Christ should be received in church in intership on their acceptance of the testim in a di
terms of communica, without holding them to
explanation in the matter of political dissent
or in other questions. These principles is to
asserted, are in opposition to thurch discipline and subversive of the position of the lespline and subversive of the position of the lespline and subversive of the position of the lesiormed Church.

When brought before the Preskytery the accused refused to recant, and they were the eupon placed on trial. The sessions this morning and afternoon were devoted to arguments
by the defendants, during which they forcibly
and at times closurently endeavored to show
they had done nothing to mer it the censure of
the Pressylory. They deflet the riscussers to
find anything wrong in their declaration, and
denied that it was their intention to cause a
split in the Church or scoole from the dotrines.

The Workingmen's Ticket Defeateous tores. LYNN, Mass., Dec. 10,-The Republicans made almost a clean sweep in the city election yesterday. E. Knowlton Fogg was elected Mayor over George H. Newhall (Workingmen a candidate) by 618 plurality. Five Republi an Aldermen are elected and three Workingmen.

In the Common Council the liquidican elect 18 members and the Workingmen 6. There was a decided gain in the license vote. In 1883 it was: Yes. 2012; No. 2.210. Yesierday the it was: Yes. 25012: No. 2.210. Yes, erday the vote was: Yes. 4.344; No. 2.511.

The principal issue in the election was the continuance in office of City Marchal Hol. The Workingman's condidate that bledged himself to remove Hill, who was very active unin the recent labor troubles and finen rei the displeasure of a certain pirtion of the labor element.

Westinghouse Electric Company All Bight. PITTEBURGH, Dec. 10.-The committee of local bankers recently appointed to investigate the financial standing of the Westinghouse i lectric Company finished its labors to-day. Its report is understood to be favorable. The committee determined that the electric company stocks are worth over \$25 per storm, and decided to advage the \$500,000 recently remeated by Mr. Westinghouse, on condition that the particle making the loan have the privilege of maning the general manager for the company. The full Board of Managers of the Westinghouse Electric Company, at its meeting this morning, resolved to request the stockholders, at their meeting this afternoon, to issue \$3,000,000 of preferred stock.

Crow Indiaus Cede 1,850,000 Acres,

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-Secretary Noble today received the following telegram from the Chairman of the Crow Indian Commission, at the Crow agency, in Montana:

"Crow Indians, in full council, have to-day sold lands west of divide on Price's Creek and sold lands west of divide on Frice's Creek and adjoining strip on southerst to Big Horn, fifteen miles wide. Consideration, \$546,000, Treaty new being signed by a large majority of the individual Indians. Commissioners will meet in Chicago later on, to make up their resport and forward the same, together with estimates. Number of acres purchased, 1,650,000,"

The World's Fair Board of Centrol. Cuicago, Dec. 10.-This afternoon President Palmer of the National World's Fair Commission made public his appointments for the eight members of the Board of Control on behalf of the Commission. They are: President, nair of the Commission. They are: President, Thomas W. Palmer (Rep.) of Michigan: Vice-Chairman, J. A. McKenzle (Dem.) of Kentucky; Commissioner-at-Large. William Lindsay (Dem) of Kentucky; Commissioners-E. B. Martindsle (Rep.) of Indana, J. W. St. Clair (Dem.) of West Virginia, G. W. Massey (Rep.) of Delaware, T. M. Waller (Dem.) of Connecticut, M. H. De Young (Rep.) of California.

The eight members representing the local Board have not yet been appointed.

A 118-year-old Parret.

NEW LONDON, Dec. 10 .- One of the oldest parrots in the world died in this city a day or two ago, aged 118 years. It is said there is no doubt about the age of the bird, for William olfax of Coit street, who owned it at the time collax of Coll street, who owned it at the time of its death, has positive evidence that it had been in the Collax family for more than a century. Folly was known to everybody in the neighborhood in which her life was spent, and was she pet of all the Coll street school children for she chatted with them like a trooper, she taked almost incessantly up to the time of her death, and spoke very plainly. She was buried with some honors.

A Danbury Hat Manufacturer Missing. DANBURY, Dec. 10.-Daniel J. Brew. a prosperous hat manufacturer of this city, went to New York on business on Saturday and has falled to return. His affairs are said to be in good condition, and there is no cause assigned for his disappearance. He did not use inquor. A press despatch was received here this atternoon saying that Brew's wife had asked to New York police to look out for him. Brew is not a married man, and his friends are at a loss to know who the woman is.

GEORGE N.JOYCE, 32 FultonSt